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PENNSYLVANIA ASSOCIATION OF NUMISMATISTS

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VOL.20, NO.1 (#67) MAR. 2003

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President's Message

Dear PAN Members:

Well, here it is. . . The Big 25th Anniversary Year for PAN! In celebration of our 25th annual convention this October we have plenty of festive activities planned.

For the tabled dealers at the show, we are giving away a 1/10 oz. 2003 American gold coin every half hour during set-up night on October 23 -- a total of nine coins. I will put up a map of the bourse floor on the loading dock entrance wall, and then with steady and careful aim (yeah, right) I will throw a dart and attempt to hit said map -- hopefully selecting the nine winners without having to dig the dart out of the wallboard too many times. You can only win once per table, and you do not have to be present to win. We also voted to give a special gift to the tabled dealers at this 25th Anniversary show. It is a secret -- but believe me, it is cool!



At both the May and October shows this year we will have our 25th Anniversary medallions available in both silver and bronze -- for \$20 and \$5 respectively. The gold medallion is available only in the three-piece set (with the bronze and silver) and by pre-order only. However, with the price of gold skyrocketing lately, we have revised our selling price to fluctuate with the gold spot price. The price is now GOLD SPOT plus \$175 for the three-piece set, delivered. (Example: If the gold spot is \$375, the set will cost \$550.) AND, with the price of gold so volatile, we will order these as we receive checks for gold orders, instead of waiting to deliver the golds after October, 2003, as originally planned. You may place orders now for the three-piece set, with delivery in 4 to 6 weeks. The cut-off for all ordering will be August 31 so we can have the dies in time to auction them at the October banquet.

Updated and revised ordering information for all medallions is on page 6.

And bring a little extra money to the May and October PAN shows so you can go home with your special 25th Anniversary baseball cap for a \$10 donation.

For your information, ten years ago -- in 1994 -- was when PAN decided to take up the ExpoMart on their offer and move the PAN coin show from its then current location in downtown Pittsburgh to the suburb of Monroeville. I still remember going with John to the ExpoMart for a viewing of the West Wing hall. If I remember correctly, there were probably 50 tables at the downtown show in 1993.

We were amazed at the size of the new room at the ExpoMart, and thought how great it would be to have a show with 140 tables to fill up all this space. Never in our wildest dreams expecting this to be a reality in less than four years down the road. Once we hit the magic barrier of 100 tables in 1997, we have been very strong ever since.

It took a lot of guts and faith in the show for the PAN officers in 1993 to take on the responsibility of moving the show to Monroeville.

But more so, we appreciate the dealers who had enough faith in the PAN show to join us on this new adventure. And believe it or not, there are almost 3 dozen dealers who have faithfully set-up at the PAN show every year, year after year, for those 10 years. That says a lot for the quality of the show;

the quality of how the show is organized;

and the quality of the customers who attend the show.

Those faithful, gutsy dealers who took a chance on PAN will be recognized at the October 25th Anniversary show with a special gift.

* * * * *

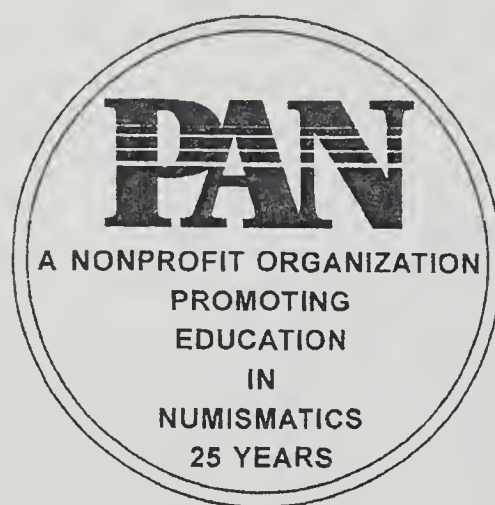
I had the pleasure of setting up at the South Hills Coin Club show at the beginning of February, where I learned, much to my distress and horror, that a dealer friend of mine was robbed in December at the shop. The robber took cash from the dealer and a customer -- no coins -- but frightened them and threatened them with bodily harm. Now, every shop has a way of protecting itself from criminals -- alarms, mirrors, door locks, etc. -- and sometimes they help, but in this case, not. I am sure the money will never be recovered and the dealer will spend hundreds of dollars adding more security devices to thwart the chance of this happening again. But when you hear of things like this -- especially when it is someone you personally know -- it is a reminder to all to be extra careful, whether you're a collector or dealer.

I took time at this particular show to look around the room for 15 minutes to see how alert everyone was. I saw the following:

1. A dealer who took money out of his pocket at least two times to casually flip through it while talking to a customer.
2. A collector who pulled a slabbed coin from his saggy shirt pocket (no coat) and announce that he wanted \$3,500 for it.
3. A dealer who left his table with coins and currency out in the open without alerting dealers next to him to say where he was going or when he'd be back.
4. And me, a dealer who turned her back on two bins of silver dollars to talk with a customer on the telephone.

Now, I paid careful attention those 15 minutes and that is what I noticed from my viewing range. Imagine what a good thief would notice, nonchalantly walking around the bourse floor pretending to be a collector for a few hours. Please be careful, and please be safe. Watch your valuables, try to go to shows with a buddy, and be alert!

Happy Collecting!
Kathy Sarosi, President



PAN 25th Anniversary Medals

Beginning on March 1, 2003, medallions with the designs shown here will be available for ordering, in gold, silver and bronze. The medals are the size of classic silver dollars (39 mm or 1-1/2" diameter), approx. 1 ounce.

The gold medals will be available only in a three-piece set -- which includes one gold, one silver and one bronze medal -- and will be ordered upon receipt of your check. Delivery will be in 4 to 8 weeks.

All medals may be ordered by mail, or at the May and October, 2003 PAN shows. Prices are:

Bronze (in a poly bag)

\$5.
plus \$1 for shipping

Silver (1 oz, in custom capsule
and velvet hinged box)

\$20.
plus \$4 shipping

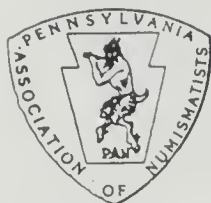
Gold (in 3-piece set, with silver
and bronze medals, in custom
capsules & 3-hole box)

Gold Spot plus \$175.

(Example: If Gold Spot is \$375., cost is \$550.) No charge for shipping.

(Order deadline is August 31, 2003).

Make check payable to "PAN." Order at PAN shows, or via mail from:
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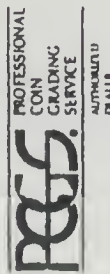
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Do You Really Know Him?

by Dick Duncan

He's been on the U.S. quarter dollar -- and in our pockets -- for more than 70 years, but most Americans would be hard-pressed to discuss what George Washington was really like. Perhaps this article can help you to know him better.

Born in 1732, young George Washington grew up on a plantation with one thousand acres stretching for a mile along the Potomac River in Virginia's Westmoreland County. The estate also boasted a substantial brick home. While not as large as some, the plantation put his family in the upper echelon of society.

In 1735, George's father, Augustine, moved the family to a larger estate, near Fredericksburg, but with ten times the acreage. Augustine was reported to be a strong and healthy man, although much older than his wife -- but he died suddenly in 1743. George, 11 years old, was then left under the guardianship of another son, Lawrence Washington (an offspring of Augustine's previous marriage), who inherited much of the estate, named Mount Vernon.

For the next four years, George attended school irregularly. He studied Latin, mathematics and morality. He loved the outdoors, however, and became skilled at raising tobacco



and livestock, and practiced the techniques of surveying.

A Surveyor

He was never an intellectual like Thomas Jefferson or John Adams, and his spelling was always far from perfect, but he did develop a nice style of legible handwriting. Early in his lifetime, however, he began the job of a full-time surveyor, working for Thomas, Lord Fairfax, who owned a huge estate in northern Virginia. At age 16, George was part of a surveying party in the Shenandoah Valley, where he began learning to sleep under the stars, and he viewed savage Indians carrying scalps. Soon, he earned the job of public surveyor for Fairfax County -- which took him far into the western wilderness, a job that also taught the rigors of a strenuous life (very helpful in later life).

Smallpox

Before the age of twenty, George accompanied his half-brother on a voyage to Barbados for Lawrence's health. This was George's only trip outside the United States (although he often had the opportunity in later years), but it was not a happy voyage, because George caught Smallpox -- a disease that could not be treated at the time -- and it left his face with permanent scars.

A Substantial Landowner

At the age of twenty, George suddenly became manager of the large plantation after Lawrence died of tuberculosis, and Lawrence's daughter, Sarah, also died.

For the next several years, George was busy with the duties associated with Mount Vernon. And he also enjoyed such activities as horseback riding and hunting, plus the social life associated with being a plantation owner. However, he often felt awkward with the ladies -- perhaps because he was over six feet in height, and had big hands and feet.

In later years, his friend Lafayette remarked that Washington had the largest hands he had ever seen.

A Stern Mother

He had an uncomfortable relationship with his mother. She was stern and had a strong temper, so that just her presence kept her children

quiet and respectful. She hardly ever visited him at Mount Vernon, and his infrequent letters to her had the salutation, "Honored Madam."

Although it was a strained relationship, she lived until 1789, which meant she was able to take pride in her son being inaugurated as the first President of the new country.

In 1752, the office of adjutant of the local military district -- one of four in Virginia -- became vacant, and George obtained the job. Although the pay was not exceptional (one hundred pounds a year), the region involved was a large one, and it gave twenty-year-old Washington experience in commanding men, the title of Major, and experience in the new country.

A Natural Leader

His military duties took up only part of his time, so he also became prominent in his community as well as the Episcopal church, where his activities led to becoming a vestryman. And his leadership qualities proved an asset in managing the plantation, where by 1757 he supervised white and black laborers on more than 4,000 acres.

In 1753, Virginia's Governor Robert Dinwiddie sent Major Washington to western Pennsylvania with a message warning the French against encroaching on British lands in the

Ohio valley. The reply was a refusal. The trip across Pennsylvania was an arduous one, including an Indian skirmish and falling into the icy Allegheny River.

Within six days of returning from his difficult journey, Washington was asked to train six companies of soldiers, was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel, and promptly sent back to western Pennsylvania -- the site of present day Pittsburgh -- under the leadership of Colonel Joshua Fry. Fry died before the excursion, so Washington led the forces to fight the French at the location they had renamed Fort Duquesne.

A Disaster

Washington's poorly-trained forces hastily built a fort named Necessity, forty miles from the French fort. Then, his British forces attacked an advance party of Frenchmen, killing a third of them, including the leader, Coulon deJumonville, and taking the rest prisoners. The French countered the attack with overwhelming numbers, and Washington's first major battle ended in disaster. Some historians describe this encounter to be the beginning of the French and Indian War.

In any case, it did demonstrate the courage and strong character of the future General George Washington. He wrote to his brother, "I have heard the bullets whistle, and

believe me, there is something charming in the sound."

When only 23 years old, Washington was named Commander in Chief of all Virginia forces.

A Stern Leader

He became a stern commander, which proved effective in leadership. While he was friendly with his soldiers, he felt it important not to become too much so. When he had to discipline a cowardly deserter, the man was put to death in front of newly drafted men -- which made it clear what type of conduct would not be tolerated.

Early in 1759, he married Martha Dandridge, the widow of Daniel Parke Custis. She was a pleasant and plump woman with two children -- and one of the largest fortunes in Virginia. From this time until his role in the Revolution, he devoted himself to his family and the plantation. Martha had two children, but none by George. In fact, the man who would be termed the "Father of His Country" never did have a child of his own.

He was a good manager of his estate, however, and kept a precise account of his income and expenses. But the Boston Massacre and "Tea Party" of December, 1773, took his attention away from home. In a speech at the Virginia Convention in 1774, he

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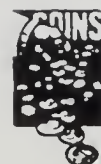
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Mar. 8.9 - York, PA - York C.C.,
Springetts Fire Co., 3013 E. Market St.

Mar. 8,9 - Indiana, PA - Indiana
C.C., Best Western, 1545 Wayne Ave.

Mar. 29,30 - Clarks Summit, PA
- Scranton C.C., Ramada Inn.

Apr. 5 - Lancaster, PA - Red Rose
C.C., Farm & Home Ctr., Arcadia Rd.
(at Rtes. 72 and 30).

Apr. 19 - Waynesboro, PA -
Waynesboro C.C., ATH&L Fire Hall,
29 South Potomac Street.

May 3,4 - Hershey, PA - Hershey
C.C., PA. Natl. Guard Armory, 1720
East Caracas Av.

May 9, 10, 11 - Monroeville, PA
- PAN CONVENTION, Pittsburgh
Expo Mart, Business Route 22
(PA Turnpike Exit 6).

reportedly said, "I will raise a thousand men, subsist them at my own expense, and march myself at their head for the relief of Boston."

In September, 1774, he was a delegate in the First Continental Congress. His figure was bound to stand out. That is, beside his six foot two inch height, and 210 pounds, George made sure he would be noticed as he was the only one there in a military uniform. Undoubtedly, this helped his selection when the Congress was deciding on a Commander in Chief for the coming conflict.

An Imposing Figure

Also aiding his selection as head of the army, men such as John Adams realized it was a good idea to pick a Virginian, so that the war would not seem to be dominated by patriots from New England. George had been quiet in the Congress, and humbly protested his selection, but this made all the more impression that he was sincere and modest. Also, when he spoke, his voice was agreeable rather than strong -- and he looked his listener directly in the face. John Adams described him as modest, virtuous, amiable, generous and brave.

As "General and Commander in Chief of the United Colonies," he was voted to receive a salary of \$500 a month and expenses. He declined

that salary, however -- stating he would simply keep an accurate account of his expenses for his reimbursement, and he did keep such accounts meticulously.

Carefully-Considered Actions

Some critics have said that in the commission of his duties as head of the army, he too often followed the majority vote of his generals. However, he tried to act carefully, and with the generally meager resources available to him, he wanted to make sure -- as much as possible -- what would be the outcome of decisions, when committing his troops to fight the well-trained professionals of the British army. Yes, he did solicit his staff as to their opinions of potential actions, but then he was the one who made the final decisions.

Warm Praise

A man well acquainted with General Washington was quoted as follows:

"He is remarkably healthy, takes a great deal of exercise, and is very fond of riding on a favorite white horse. He is very reserved and loves being alone. He has no tincture of pride, and will often converse with a sentinel with more freedom than with a general officer. He is shy and reserved to foreigners. He punishes neglect of duty with great severity, but is very tender and indulgent to recruits until they learn the articles of war and their

exercise perfectly. He has a great antipathy to spies, although he employs them himself, and has an utter aversion to all Indians (probably due to his being subjected to Indian attacks when younger). He regularly attends divine service in his tent every morning and evening, and seems very fervent in his prayers."

An Exemplary Leader

"He has made the art of war his particular study, his plans are in general good and well digested; and his chief qualifications are courage, steadiness, perseverance and secrecy. Any act of bravery he is sure to reward and make a short eulogium on the occasion to the person and his fellow soldier in the ranks. He is humane to prisoners who fall into his hands, and orders everything for their relief. He is very temperate in his diet, and the only luxury he indulges himself in, is a few glasses of punch after supper."

A Very Difficult War

The Revolutionary War was long and difficult -- six years of losses mixed with a few welcome victories . . . hardships and harsh weather. . . recruits who were poorly trained and lacking adequate clothing. . . two very difficult winters, in Valley Forge and in Morristown, N.J. And the crushing disclosure of an officer, Benedict Arnold, who became a

treacherous turncoat. Frequently, Washington was not sure how many soldiers he would have at his command, because they were recruited for two or three years, and would go home when needed on the battlefield. Pay was very erratic, and when they did receive it, they found that the Continental Currency had become close to worthless.

Food was often scarce -- with farmers more ready to accept gold from the British for their foodstuffs than the worthless paper money of the colonists.

Bright Spots

Of course, there were bright spots in the war, as well: General Lafayette, who ably served the American cause without pay; Baron von Steuben, whose training of soldiers at Valley Forge was indispensable (even though he couldn't speak English, so required a translator); the fat and jovial Major General Henry Knox, who became an outstanding leader of the American artillery (and later, the country's first Secretary of War). Victories such as the Christmas attack on British troops in Trenton, and of course, the final victory at Yorktown, VA, which might not have been accomplished without the invaluable help of many French warships.

Another example of General George

Washington's fearless demeanor in battle was demonstrated during the siege of Yorktown. Washington and Knox, along with aides, were standing in an exposed position, where enemy shells were falling nearby. Colonel David Cobb, an aide to the Commander, became alarmed, and finally cried out, "Sir, you are too much exposed here. Had you not better back up a little?"

Washington calmly returned his gaze and replied, "Colonel Cobb, if you are afraid, you have the liberty to step back."

A King? "Never!"

With the war over, in the Spring of 1782, Washington received a letter from West Point in which Colonel Lewis Nicola suggested that the new nation become a monarchy, with Washington as its king. Washington, becoming unusually angry, treated the idea with contempt.

"Be assured, sir," he answered, "no occurrence in the course of the war has given me more sensations. . .I must view it with abhorrence and reprehend it with severity."

Our First Coinage

This reaction came to the fore once again when coinage was being considered for the new country. Many (including jeweler and coin designer Peter Getz of Lancaster) believed our first President, George Washing-

ton should be pictured on our coins. Washington vetoed this suggestion with vehemence, stating that the idea had the appearance of a monarchy -- and, of course, this new country had just won its release from the oppressive bonds of such a form of government.

The war ended with the Treaty of Paris in 1783. Washington bade his fellow officers a tearful goodbye at Fraunces Tavern in New York City. Holding high his glass of wine, in a choking voice, he said, "With a heart full of love and gratitude, I now take my leave of you. I most devoutly wish that your latter days may be as prosperous and happy as your former ones have been glorious and honorable."

Then, he returned to his wife Martha, and his beloved Mount Vernon, where he expected to end his days on earth as a gentleman farmer. In fact, the estate needed him, as well, because his fortunes had dwindled considerably during the war.

As we all know, his wish to retire was not to be. Reluctantly, he became our country's first President at age 56.

He was, truly, a remarkable person.

Most of the above is from, *George Washington, Soldier and Man*, a book by North Callahan.

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A Historic Church & Its Tokens

by Charles Culleiton

Church Communion Tokens go back at least to the Reformation, according to Walter Breen (*Complete Encyclopedia of U.S. and Colonial Coins*) and were made in various metals - frequently copper, but more often lead. They were of various shapes, but in most cases round. The 1635 liturgy of the Scottish Presbyterian Church states that each Saturday night, all members of the church intending to partake of communion (bread and wine) the next day would gather at the church, and upon recognition by the pastor, would receive a token. On Sunday, as each came to the communion service he/she would return the token for future use. Thus, the tokens served as proof of membership, preventing outsiders (such as royal spies) from attending and betraying members at a time when such orthodox religious services were illegal. Such use of tokens continued well into the 1880s, even into the 1900s in some Presbyterian churches.

Beulah Presbyterian Church, 2500 McCardy Road, Penn Hills, PA, was organized in 1784 as the Bullock Pens Presbyterian Church. It was so named because General Forbes' troops had headquartered there and their cattle were corralled where pioneers, seeking protection of the military, began a settlement. At first, the members congregated in homes, but by 1780 they had built a meetinghouse near the present intersection of Beulah Road and the

William Penn Highway (Route 22).

Some time between October, 1784 and April, 1785 the small congregation changed its name from Bullock Pens to Pitt (or Pitt's) Township.

Rev. Samuel Barr

In December, 1785, a combined call was made to Reverend Samuel Barr from the congregations of Pittsburgh and Pitt Township. Samuel Barr was born in Ireland and came to America in 1784. As he started a journey to the west, he stopped in New London at the home of James McDowel. In addition to meeting McDowel's daughter, Mary (who later became his wife), he also had an opportunity to become acquainted with a number of Pittsburgh businessmen. From them, he learned of the need of pastoral services in the area surrounding the town.

University of Pittsburgh

Rev. Barr was installed as pastor of the Pitt Township Church in 1787. He quickly formed a friendship with state legislator Hugh Henry Brackenridge, a member of his Pittsburgh congregation, and together they organized the Pittsburgh Academy, which developed into the Western University of Pennsylvania and later into the University of Pittsburgh.

Formed Allegheny County

Rev. Barr was appointed with Hugh Ross and Stephen Bayard to form a committee to oversee the building of Pittsburgh's first market house, and on the petition for the formation of Allegheny County, Samuel Barr's name is second on the list.

Eventually, a serious dissension arose between the Pittsburgh church and Rev. Barr, and the bitter dispute was referred to Presbytery and then to the Synod. Several members of the church were disciplined and Barr was exonerated, but his wife could not accustom herself to the primitive country and the roughness of the people. Barr then accepted a call from one of the oldest churches in the country, in New Castle, Delaware.

"Pastorless"

For the next 15 years, Pitt Township was without a permanent pastor. Even when the church was fortunate to have a "supply pastor," a typical Sunday might begin with family worship in the cabin. Then, the father, mother and barefoot children would walk or ride horseback to the log church.

A Long Sunday

At ten o'clock in a dim, crowded room, the service might begin. A leader "lined-out" the hymns, singing one line at a time, which the congregation repeated after him.

Those in attendance sat on log seats through the long prayers and equally long sermon. Then followed a recess for lunch, which in the summer was shared outside on the warm grass. After a cool drink from a nearby spring, they returned for the afternoon session with more lined-out psalms, long prayers and a second sermon.

In October, 1804, Rev. James Graham was installed as the second pastor of the Pitt Township Church.

On his journey westward, Graham stopped at Sunbury in Lycoming County where he married Elizabeth Martin. The young couple traveled on horseback to their new home. As he crossed over the mountains, Graham decided to change the name from Pitt Township to Beulah.

A 41-year "Marriage"

The name Beulah, meaning "married" was well chosen. It was the only pastorate Graham ever had. He served the congregation from the day of his ordination until the day of his death, a span of 41 years.

A New Building

By 1809, Graham's congregation numbered 124 members, and it was time to replace the small log house of worship, built prior to 1798. Grounds were purchased for the new church, along with property for a new cemetery.

The log building was in the form of a cross, with only two or three pews - for the wealthier members - with most members sitting on logs. No stoves or fires graced the church; worshippers sat in their buckskins and homespun as their only protection against cold weather.

A Dedicated Pastor

In all of Graham's years at Beulah, there's only one mention of his missing a Sabbath's preaching because of illness, and that was due to a scalded foot. He preached every Sunday in his own church and many times "supplied" in others. His scattered congregation extended beyond the Monongahela and Allegheny Rivers to Squirrel Hill on the west, Turtle Creek on the south and Monroeville on the east.

Strict Rules

In the early 1800s, the Presbyterian Church provided guidance in everyday living, and helped bring order to the frontier. The settlers, remote from civil authorities, looked to the church to uphold decency and order. While it could not deprive citizens of civic privileges, it enforced control by depriving them of church privileges. First offenders were given a scolding or warning.

Infractions

Horse races, card playing, cock fighting and dancing were all on the forbidden list, and devout church-

men felt it a duty to report infractions. Church members could also be called before the Session (ruling board) for scandal, quarreling, lying or using profanity. The Sabbath was even more strictly observed -- there was to be no cooking, traveling, or visiting. Non-compliance with these rules was cause for suspension from the sacraments.

The following information on communion tokens is from Beulah's two-hundredth anniversary book in the section on the pastorate of Rev. Graham. This paragraph, plus information concerning a token at the Pittsburgh Theological Seminary (donated by a descendant of Rev. Graham) suggests that communion tokens were first used at Beulah when Rev. Graham was pastor (early 1800s). There's no information on when the congregation stopped using the tokens.

Communion Tokens

Communion season held special significance. Food preparation was extensive, as families living nearest the church opened their homes to those traveling some distance to attend. The preceding Thursday was observed as a fast day; the Saturday service was "to fix the truths." At this time, members in good standing were given tokens, entitling them to

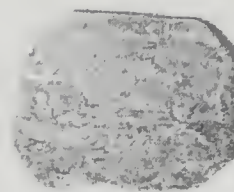
take Communion. On Sunday, after hymns, prayers and the first sermon, an hour or more was spent in "fencing the tables." This was a time of exhortation, as the minister reviewed the sins for which forgiveness should be sought. This was the forerunner of today's Preparatory Service, still observed in many churches. Then, a welcome to Communion was preached, and the tables might be filled several times before all were accommodated. The Monday following this solemn observance was a day of great celebration.

By 1828, Beulah had grown to a membership of 177. Then, a group living in East Liberty decided to form a new congregation named the East Liberty Church.

The next major change was more devastating on the membership. Some of its most active members living in Monroeville were unable to attend Beulah when inclement weather made roads impassable. The Presbytery approved a petition signed by 48 persons to organize Cross Roads Church in 1836.

Nevertheless, plans to build a new church at Beulah proceeded, and a new sanctuary was erected in 1837. This sturdy structure still stands, and is fondly called "The Chapel."

TOKEN:



Bason Ref. No. Unlisted

Bruzinski Ref. No. Unlisted

Manufacture: Punched Letters

Shape: Oval

Size: 23 X 18 mm

Composition: Lead

Obverse Characteristics: B C

Reverse Characteristics: (Blank)

The new church was built of bricks made on the property at a cost of about \$3,000. The congregation did most of the work. It was equipped with oil lamps and four coal stoves.



The "Chapel" - Constructed 1837

The Pittsburgh History and Landmarks Foundation designated the "chapel" as a historic landmark in 1971. It was also placed on the National Register of Historic Places,

the nation's catalog of historically and architecturally significant sites and structures.

"Unholy" Instruments

Later, one problem was music, which had been an important part of the worship service since the church's earliest days. The people loved to sing, although few hymnbooks were available, and few people could read, in any case.

When hymnbooks became more common, variations appeared in the musical portion of the service, and each change brought controversy. Most notable in causing controversy was the use of musical instruments. Some considered them "unholy," and there is evidence that some members who opposed them actually smashed the organ.

An Excuse for "Drop-Outs"

Two of the ruling elders used the introduction of new hymnals as a reason for withdrawing from Beulah Church. Taking 34 other members with them, they formed the nucleus of what is today's Hebron United Presbyterian Church in Penn Hills.

Over the years, Beulah Church had many pastors.

A Successful "Son" of Beulah

In 1875, William Sidney Miller was installed as pastor -- the only member of Beulah to enter the ministry

and then return as its pastor. During his first year at Beulah, he established the Newtown Mission, which in 1963 became the Hillcrest Church.

In six years under Rev. Miller, the membership increased dramatically -- from 97 up to 214.. In 1888, Miller accepted a call to take charge of the mission program at the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church in Washington, D.C.

Wavering Fortunes

In 1900, Rev. William Albert Reed was installed as the pastor at Beulah Church. His salary was \$800 a year, with free use of the manse and four Sundays of vacation.

A later pastor, Rev. Smith G. Dunning (1929-44) was to have a salary of \$1,400 a year. But unfortunately, during the depression, this financial agreement could not be honored, and Dunning (as did many others at the time) agreed to wait for his full salary until the church could afford to pay it.

More Growth

In 1947, Rev. George Taylor was asked to be the pastor at Beulah. He saw that a large number of young families had recently moved into the area, providing a potential for growth, so he accepted. Membership during his pastorate increased an average of thirty percent a year, totaling more than 700 when he

retired in 1955. And the Cradle Roll contained more than 100 names of children under three years of age.

By 1954, a building fund was started for a new educational building east of the church.

A Dynamic New Pastor

In the midst of Beulah's whirl of activity came a dynamic new pastor, Dale K. Milligan, installed in May, 1955. Two months later, the church purchased an additional 12 acres of property for future expansion.

The most significant of the activities was the Youth Club program. Beginning with 65 students, it grew in time to 600, including grades from kindergarten through twelve.

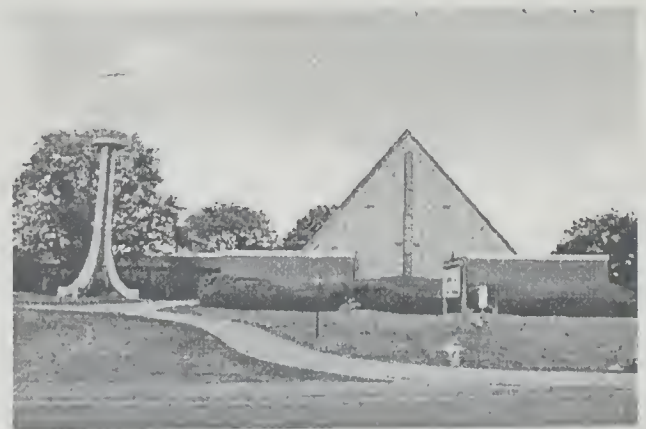
Within six months of Milligan's arrival, church membership was well over 800, and it was decided to build a new, much larger house of worship. Beulah, a small rural church for 170 years, had suddenly emerged as one of the fastest-growing congregations in the Pittsburgh Presbytery.

Church membership kept rising, to 1,300 -- and Sunday School attendance rose from 125 to 600.

Funds needed to operate this growing complex increased also, in dramatic fashion. In 1955, the total budget was \$25,000; by 1959 it had

risen to \$169,000. In this four-year span an additional twelve acres of land had been purchased; a new sanctuary completed; and the total valuation of Beulah's buildings and grounds had soared to \$925,000.

The major challenge was now a second construction program, building a Christian Education Center. The two-level structure attached to the sanctuary has a library, nine classrooms and a multi-purpose room which includes a stage, dressing rooms, a basketball court, room for three badminton courts and two volleyball courts and a floor especially designed for roller skating.



Present Sanctuary, dedicated 1956

The highlight of the last five years of Rev. Milligan's ministry was the erection of a long-awaited tower in 1966. Placed near the main church entrance, the 46-foot concrete structure supports a ten-foot gold anodized crown topped by a 27-foot cross of the same material.

In 1981, with its 200th anniversary approaching, the church was again in need of a strong guiding hand. This time, the Nominating Committee moved swiftly, and on December 1, 1981, Rev. James Long began his term as senior pastor

Thus has passed the 200-year history of a church, first organized in 1784 as a small meeting-house, now a significant center of religious activity in the Pittsburgh area.

References: Beulah Presbyterian Church, 1784-1984, A Christian Heritage, Lenore W. Bayus, Davis & Wards Inc., Pgh, 1984; Complete Encyclopedia of U.S. and Colonial Coins, Walter Breen (first paragraph).

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ANA's Outstanding Numismatist

He had sorted through coins at an early age, but the path leading him to collecting and then becoming a coin dealer, was strengthened at the age of 11, when his father bought him Christmas gifts of a 1952 proof set and a commemorative coin -- a 1921 Pilgrim Tercentenary Commemorative half dollar.

Eventually, that Pilgrim half dollar was joined by many other commems -- and the accompanying knowledge he acquired led to his being known in the hobby as "Mr. Commem."

Winner of Top ANA Award

And he's a Life Member of PAN. The Editor of this publication owes a large apology to Mr. Anthony J. Swiatek. In a recent *Clarion* issue, many PAN members were listed for their accomplishments and recognition at the last ANA Convention, in New York City. But absent was the name of the PAN member who won the most important award of all -- Anthony Swiatek, named recipient of the Farran Zerbe Award

And Tony is a most deserving winner, an outstanding numismatist and ambassador of the hobby!

Born in Brooklyn, he earned both a Bachelor's and Master's degree from New York's City College. He did it the hard way - - working days and



attending classes at night. Then, for 10 years, he taught science to 7th, 8th and 9th grade students in the New York City school system. Most of his students were from low-income or minority families. He did well, and he enjoyed helping these youngsters, but then he decided to try work related to his other love -- numismatics.

Numismatic Mentors

While in college, he attended a coin show at Manhattan's New Yorker Hotel. There, he met Julius Turoff and Moe Weinshel, who gave him copies of *Numismatic News* and *Coin World*, and helped Tony learn the "ropes" of the hobby.

At another New York show, in 1971, John Jay Pittman convinced Tony to join the ANA. . .and later to become a Life Member of that organization.

Other collectors and dealers helped him as well -- including Abe Kosoff, Sol Kaplan and Lester Merkin. Another strong influence was Margo Russell, who, as Editor of *Coin World* encouraged him to write articles about coins.

Becoming a full-time coin dealer in 1979, Swiatek threw himself into the hobby as a writer, speaker and student of coins -- particularly commemoratives, as well as gold coins and U.S. silver dollars.

An Active Spokesman

His activities led to testifying about commemorative coins before Congressional committees, and he also participated in several first-strike ceremonies for new coins, such as the George Washington commemorative half dollar and the "golden" Sacajawea dollar.

Anthony Swiatek is currently owner of Swiatek-Minerva Coins and Jewelry, Ltd. in Manhasset, N.Y. with his wife, Gloria. He also produces a newsletter about the hobby, "The Swiatek Report."

ANA President

He served on the American Numismatic Association's Board of Governors from 1991 to 2001, which included terms as Vice-President and President of the national organization. His service to the hobby didn't end when he

stepped down from leadership of the ANA. He still serves as a speaker in the Numismatic Theater and participates in the World Series of Numismatics, a competitive quiz game at national ANA conventions.

Literary Awards

As a writer, he has been the winner of the ANA's Heath Literary Award and the Wayte and Olga Raymond Memorial Literary Award. He won the Numismatic Literary Guild's award for best investment book - for his tome, *Commemorative Coins of the United States.* He has also been a contributor to and co-author of several other noted hobby books.

Among other recognitions for Tony Swiatek have been the ANA's Outstanding Adult Advisor Award, Glenn Smedley Memorial Award and the Medal of Merit.

Virtually anyone attending an ANA convention is likely to see and be impressed by the warm smile and knowledgeable words of Anthony J. Swiatek.

And he appreciates the recognition. He says, "I eat, sleep and breathe coins. It is not a 9-to-5 job, but a love affair."

We're proud of you too, Tony!

Most of the above information comes from the August, 2002 issue of the ANA's *Numismatist*.

MONEY TALKS: The Numismatic Radio Show

MONEY TALKS is a one-minute radio spot produced by the A.N.A. in Colorado Springs. They run daily, and each covers a different topic related to coins, medals, tokens or paper money. It began on Public Radio in 1992, and now reaches more than 500 stations across the United States.

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This one was broadcast Oct. 5, 1998.

The Nickel Man

by Thomas LaMarre

He's best remembered as the founder of the Wharton School of Business at the University of Pennsylvania. But he also gave the nation a coin that's still going strong in its original metal alloy, more than 130 years after the first ones were released.

In the 1870s, the chief coiner at the Philadelphia Mint referred to Joseph Wharton as the best "nickel man" around.

The owner of the Gap Nickel Mine in Lancaster County, PA, Wharton was the country's leading advocate of nickel coinage. Oddly enough, the first coin to be called a "nickel" was really a "penny," composed of copper and nickel. It wasn't until 1866 until the first nickel five-cent piece was made.

Joseph Wharton had lobbied long and hard for the new coin. Congress decided to go along with his proposal because nickels could be used to redeem the tattered five-cent notes that were issued during the Civil War. Like today's version, the first nickel contained only 25% nickel, the rest was copper.

Instead of Thomas Jefferson, the

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.....
"heads" side pictured an American shield, and the "tails" side had stars and rays around a large number "5."

Critics dubbed it "the ugliest of all known coins," and described the shield as "a tombstone surmounted a cross overhung by weeping willows." Many people thought the stars and rays represented the "stars and bars" of the Confederate flag.

Still, the nickel was an instant success, and in 1867 a record 30 million of them were made. Since then, the nickel's design has been changed several times - but beneath its surface, it's the same as ever. . . a tribute to Joseph Wharton's farsightedness.

This has been "Money Talks." Today's program was written by Thomas LaMarre and underwritten by Whitman Coin Products, a division of Golden Books, the right product choice for beginning or avid coin collectors. "Money Talks" is a copyrighted production of the American Numismatic Association, 818 North Cascade Avenue, Colorado Springs, CO 80903, 719/632-2646, ana@money.org.<http://www.money.org>.

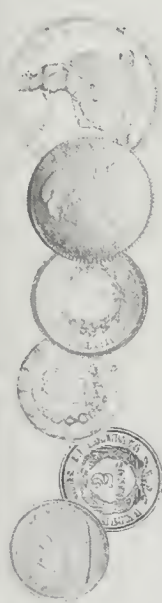
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Silver, Var. 2 1854-1858	35.00	74.00	140.00
Silver, Var. 3 1859-1873	32.00	50.00	110.00
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Liberty Seated 1860-'73 Legend	14.00	29.00	55.00
DIMITS			
Capped Bust 1809-1828 Lg. Size	74.00	235.00	440.00
Capped Bust 1828-1837 Red Size	47.00	140.00	270.00
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TYPE	VF	EF	AU
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Barber 1892-1915	55.00	115.00	235.00
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